ment, would be too great a task, nor is it necessary. Among the spectators were many who had seen a plenty of such experienced men as the Grand Army veterans, the Nametropolis on parade. These lads, touching elbows-often clasping hands that they might feel the least variation of their fellows-kept a company front not excelled by drilled men.

An unusal tent of the training of the lads was found, too, by most of the companies at the critical point of the march-the space before the President's stand. In building the stand for invited guests directly opposite the President's stand the frame was extended beyoud the curb line, and then seats with a narrow table before them were built out beyond that for the use of the reporters. Thus the marching space was abruptly constricted on that side, and the lads, marching company front down the avenue, unexpectedly found the right of each company crowded against the stand there. The only rescurce was to 'left oblique," and this order was given. It was obeyed in a way to delight the eye.



So, too, when leaving Madison square the clumn had to veer to the right, and the evolution was always accomplished in good form. ometimes perfectly. This praise, however, does not apply to the public school children of New York alone, but to the other hosts as well. If the rising generation can fight in manhood as well as they march in youth, there will be some marvellous soldiers about the metropolis in case of need ten or fifteen

years from now. There was no attempt to dress these lads in uniform. Some had caps, some derbys, some soft hats. Some were coats, some jackets, some shirt waists. There were boys with wide collars, with narrow collars, with white collars, with colored collars, and with no collars, The variations in trousers were as great as those in coats. The lads were dressed allke in but one respect: they all were black stockings.

As the companies passed the stand many of the captains, with grace and good judgment as to the proper place, saluted the officials there. The courtesy was invariably returned. Among these was a colored boy, the captain of a white company in the first regiment. This colored boy was quite as easy in his bearing as were his white associates of the same rank, and his commands were as readily obeyed as theirs. He was plainly a youth of

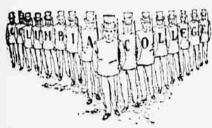
WHERE THE APPLAUSE CAME IN.

While one may not be able to describe all the companies in detail, there were certain peculiarities of the column that must be men tioned. For instance, when Company 2 of the fourth regiment was obliged to march to the left oblique before the President's stand the evolution was so well done that the spectators applauded. The leading companies of the fifth regiment were also applauded for their bearing and dress. Then came the drum corps from Grammar School 54. It was the first school band in the column and was applauded It was at the head of the eighth regiment, of which the leading companies gained applause

The lads of the fourteenth regiment were decorated on their left breasts with tiny American flags, bearing a monogram in gold. ten companies of white boys a squad, called Company A, of 25 colored lads. The colored boys were as well trained as the white and they marched with proper dignity and a bearing that gained them a round of applause,

The band that preceded the seventeenth regiment played "Razzle Dazzle" in whooping fashion, but the lads were not injuriously affected by the music. They were each distinguished by a red buttonhole bouquet, and greatest interest in all the parade. being in other ways particularly near and pleasing in appearance attracted a deal of favorable comment. But just as the speciators were beginning to fully realize that here was a noticeably fine regiment a black ambulance came dashing up the street, and the fear that an accident or sudden illness had overtaken some one of the sturdy little paraders up the street took the attention of all from the passing regiment.

MAYOR PAT GLEASON'S PROUD CONOUTS The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth regiments were seemingly from well-to-do districts of the city, it one could judge by the dress, and these were provided with little flags and buttonhole bouquets. The picture left in the mind after the passing of the last of the public school children was exceedingly bright



IN RUSH LINE. A moderate space intervened between the New York public schools and the next divis ion-a space that enabled every spectator to get a good look at what was to come. No one failed to take advantage of the opportunity. for what was coming was Mayor Pat Gleasor of Long Island City with his school band, his Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. S. J. Pardee, and five companies of voluminously bedecked boys from the five wards of hi municipality. Mayor Gleason was choerful and proud as he marched along, for he was recognized and applauded, and his School Board, his Superintendent of Schools, and his five companies of children were also plainly cheerful and proud as well. They carried more American flags than any two regiments preceding them. and, what was of more imrtance, they were well trained, well be-

baved, and bright looking. CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN UNIFORM.

After the Long Island youngsters came the era of many-colored and striking uniforms. The Jersey City High School boys, in blue caps and black fatigue jackets, with beits ornamented with three yellow stripes, attracted every eye instantly. It was a tasteful uniform. Others that were brilliant and some that were gorgeous followed in the Catholic hosts that same next. Among the Catholic schools, too. were many bands of music, while a very large proportion of these companies carried either d muskets or very good imitations of them. The advantage of arming the larger boys was apparent in their marching. American flags, too, were much more numerous among the Catholic compa-nies than elsewhere. A favorite uniform with these boys, too, was a parti-naval suit. A yacht cap, a sailor waist with anchor-bedecked collar, a flowing tie, and knickerbockers comploted the lads' outfit. Another pleasing uniform was made by dressing the lads in dark slothes, placing three or four gold cords ecross the breast, sewing a gold strip down each trousers leg. and then adding a soldier an or a sailor cap or a yacht cap of blue. Blue weists striped with white, with blue trousers and white leggings, or white trousers and blue leggings, were often seen; while one drum sorps had a white-and-red zouave suit that was perhaps the most striking uniform in the

Of the other noticeable features of this division none deserves mention more than a ban-ner carried by St. James's school. It was not better as a banner than many others, but it was the first in all that long column that showed the face of Columbus. Here was a parade in honor of the great discoverer, but more than ten thousand-nearly half the procession-had passed by without a banner inscribed with his name. It is a curious fact. too, that not over half a dozen Columbus banners appeared in the entire column, and only one company-that from St. Joseph's school-

TEMPLAR DRILL OF THE PROTECTORY BOYS. In this division was a file of large boys in a naval uniform having the word "Constitu-tion" on the ribbon about their hats, apparently to revive the memory of Old Ironsides. The Protectory band was so well instructed as to attract attention to its music. The corps of Protectory boys were so well drilled as to be able to go through a pleasing little evolution before the President's stand. They were first formed into the shape of a cross, and then, after passing the stand, turned about and marched a few steps back along the line, when they again took up the original course. They

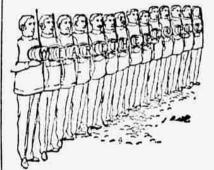
were heartly applauded.

Another company that drew applause was composed of colored lads from St. Benedict's Home. They were a neat uniform of gray. surmounted by white helmets, and were armed with muskets with bayonets set. It was a

well-drilled company.

As the last of the Catholics were passing the President's stand the attention of many spectators was drawn to the crest of the hill away to the north. The column there was one vast mass of white uniforms, and everybody was set speculating about the coming divisionthe numbers seemed too great for any regiment. But long before the curiosity could be gratified the attention of all was set on other and most interesting features of the parade. THE LILIPUTIAN ORPHANS.

Following the Catholics was a small regiment from the Hobrew Orphan Asylum. It was headed by the tiniest drum corps of the entire column; it is very likely the smallest and most youthful corps of the kind in the country. They did not appear to be over six years old at most, except the lad at the bass drum, while several seemed to be no more than five. There were sixteen in all, including the tot who was drum major. With musical scream and whirr of fife and drumsticks the liliputians approached the grand stand, the drum major whirling his baton bowilderingly until just opposite Gov. Flower. Then, stooping a bit, he tossed the baton fifteen feet in air, caught it in time with the music, and, bringing his left hand to his cap in the regulation salute, marched on with a dignity that was thrilling or excruciatingly funny according as the spectator saw it. The crowd applauded with enthusiasm and the officials joined in after returning the sa-



lute. Coroner Levy was in charge of the corps.

A regiment of Knights of Temperance attracted attention a little further along the line. They were somewhat lonesome in their principles if the spectators be considered as part of the environment, but they were handsome and sturdy young fellows and well uniformed and drilled.

Pupils from two Italian schools in brilliant attire and an Italian band, with great green plumes over their caps, were of so striking appearance as to arouse applause. They would, indeed, have received much more attention than they did but for the fact that they were marching just ahead of a division that was destined to be considered the feature of

THOSE AMERICANS.

The Indian pupils from the Carlisle school were the next in line. A brass band with over fifty instruments, played by Indian musicians, led the school. Then came four companies of the boys marching thirty-five abreast, and after them four files of girls. The boys were a light blue uniform trimmed with red braid. and the girls blouse dresses of navy blue flannel. As musicians they were well instructed, and as soldlers they were thoroughly drilled. Their uniforms were in good taste In all these respects they were noticeable, but it was not these characteristics that drew and held the attention of the spectators. It was not even their dignished bearing. The remark that was uttered by hundreds of spectators as these pupils marched by indicates the thought

"Look at those faces."

Here were the types of King Philip and Brant and Red Jacket and Pontiac, and of the squaws who sat with the men about the council fires in the long house of the Iroqueis, and were mothers of the warriors who made famous the League of the Six Nations at the North and the Cherokees, the Chickusaws, the Seminoles, and the Creeks at the South. The speciators | and by those from the interior as well, for were physicgnomists, whether they knew it or not, and read and were ready to praise the character depicted in those faces.

company rather than this. After the Indians came the hosts in white, the young Daltons, a company of boys from the Fifteenth Assembly district, said to be 1,200 strong. In their white shirt waists and light blue trousers and white naval caps they made a refreshing picture, but people still talking of the red pupils from Carlisle



ART STUDENTS OF THE LEAGUE.

After these came two floats on which were boats full of boys dressed sailor fashion. Then a band that played "Yankee Doodle before the President's stand-the only one that did so-came along. After these were a number of Turn Verein companies, among which were squads of girls as well as of toys. It was not until these girls had passed that the spectators realized how great a mistake had been made in keeping the public school and the other school girls out of the column. The grace, good looks, and training of the girls of the Turn Vereins made people wish that half of the column had consisted of girls.

posed chiefly of young men who are much more frequently addressed as gentlemen than children. They were a rollicking host, and, with their pranks and college cries, set every-

body laughing.

The college of the City of New York, with many banners, came first. They were distin-guished by lavender sashes, and among the banners were Columbus and Isabella and the Santa Maria and the Palos and an old map of the "novus mundus." A youth on a

bicycle brought up the rear.
The students from the University of New York came next, and it may be said here that a large part of this division was made up of students of medicine. They revelled in skeletons, carried shin bones and thigh bones in their hands, wore complete human skeltons of minute size in their hats. They had skulls and other gruesome things painted on their banners, but there was nothing gruesome about the students. They were armed with canes and equipped with dolorous fog horns, and they laughed and shouted and saluted the officials with siss-boom-ahs instead of lifted caps.

After the University of New York came the Columbia College boys. Sixteen young men of sturdy frame, with a captain, led the college output. They were dressed in white awesters with dark trousers below, and, above, white hats of ancient model trimmed with blue ribbon. The captain carried a bamboo cane. The right of the line had an enormous black C on his breast, the next an O, the next an L, and so on until Columbia College was spelled out on the breasts of the men, with a large black spot just over the apex of the abdomen of the last one for a period.



GRAND STAND-TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Everybody smiled or laughed aloud as the words were spelled out when the men who were in single file came forward to the left into line. Then the crowd became anxious to see what would be done next. They had not long to wait. Approaching the President's stand the men received an order which no spectator understood, marched through a complicated letter Silgure, and halted facing the officials in the President's stand. For a moment they rested, and then, moving their arms, as if by a single impulse, each removed his hat and clasped it firmly to his stomach with the top to the front. On top of the hats were these letters:

"WE ARE THE PEOPLE." A shout of applause rose instantly and pro-

onged laughter followed. The Art Students' League with pasteboard palettes and sticks and with a banner in the shape of a palette, were a picturesque lot. They wore soft knit square-top caps that tumbled about with a swagger not easily described.

After them came a company of men in white jackets from the Mills Training School of Bellevue Hospital. The red cross was on their caps and their banner, and they were heartily applauded, apparently as much for the work they have undertaken as for their appearance or their training as soldiers.

THE LADIES, SHARE HANDS WITH THE GOVERNOR. When they had gone the crowd began to leave the stands, although a few companies remained to pass. The officials in the President's stand began to chat with one another. and some of the reporters walked over to ask each one what he had to say. Some of the crowd followed the reporters, among the lot being a very handsome brown-eyed young soman in tasteful attire from the stand of invited guests. Stopping before Gov. Flower she held up a shapely hand, and said:

"Governor, may I shake hands with you?" The Governor said "Certainly," with cheerul alacrity, and grasped the shapely hand with a Jefferson county grip. The lady seemed to enjoy it, so did the Governor. The other Governors and the Vice-President and the uniformed staff didn't seem to enjoy it so much. They weren't in it-weren't in the grasp of the



GOOD WAY TO SEE THE SHOW.

As soon as the lady withdrew her hand another, scarce, if any, less shapely, was offered in its stead by a blue-eyed young woman, and straightway the crowd thereabout began to form a line to shake hands with the Governor of the Empire State. It was an impromptu and hearty expression of the regard in which the Governor is held by the people of the city many country people were among the spectators. The number in line increased rapidly, but within a few minutes the carriages for the The column could have spared any other officials came along and the Governor's recepion, the last feature of the day's parade at Madison square, was at an end.

FINE WEATHER FOR TO-DAY. The Department of Agriculture showed no lisposition yesterday to hedge on the optimistic prophecy it gave out through its able repesentative in this latitude on Saturday. Farmer Dunn said that to-day up to 8 P. M. would surely be clear and probably slightly warmer. He was unwilling to declare boldly that Wednesday would be fine, but he was inclined to think so.

MARCHING WITH THE BOYS.

A Earthquake Hardly Would Have Stirred Them from Eyes Front-Amazed Indians. If the order "Forward, march!" had been given at exactly 10 o'clock it would have found exactly every boy and girl who expected to parade ready to move. The companies, regiments, societies, bands, were all ready and in place before the appointed time. In fact, when a line of police stretched across the avenue, just south of the Fifty-seventh street arch, and began turning the down-town vehicles to the side streets at half past O. nearly every organization was in position waiting impatiently for the march to begin.

There was a great crowd on the plaza stands at an early hour, and when one saw the numbers of children-the thousands-who were there as spectators the wonder was where the children were to come from who were to march. The spectator children climbed aron the fences in front of the stands, and with their feet hanging down, bangod their swings ing heels against the boards in time to the music of every arriving band. Sometimes they sang; always when the bands played 'Oh! what a difference in the morning." "The Bowery," or "Boom-de-ay."

The boys in position on the side streets were

a study in youthful human nature. Many of A Prize for Mchoolboys.

THE COLLEGE BOYS.

The college division, under Major Franklin

Bartlett, was the last in line. It was com-

them, too young to have paraded in any former big event, were experiencing the greatest oc resion of their lives. They resented the order "Parade rest." They were out for show, and vanted to be at attention all the time. When 10 o'clock came and passed, the ten-

sion became great on those young patriots. and frequent orders for music by the bands were given by commanders to entertain the youngsters and keep them from fairly burst ing with impatience. The few late arrivals were wildly cheered by those already in position. The grammar school boys gave a tremendous cheer for the little girls in blue from the Central Turn Verein, who marched across the avenue to West Fifty-seventh street a little before 10, and the Columbia medical students. with their miniature skeletons dancing on their bats and their staccato cheer, were a de-

light to the younger scholars.

The arrival at the starting point who had the wildest reception was the mite of a Drum Major who led the first company and fife and drums of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. If that Drum Major was more than a foot tall he did not look it, except when he tossed his staff high in the air and cleverly caught it. Then he was seven feet tall. Not an inch less. Would the start never be made! Somehow

it became known that Mayor Grant was in the Plaza Hotel, and that his appearance coming through the arch would be the signal for moving. Little Captains and Lieutenants would run from their commands and look anxiously up the avenue to see if the Mayor was in sight, and then run back and tell their fellows that he was not there yet, but soon

fellows that he was not there yet, but soon would be.

All this time the excitement, suppressed, but terrifle, was growing in the side streets, so that when at exactly 10:40 the Mayor and Chairman Guggenheimer were seen coming through the arch, there was a cherus of sharp, childish voices from Fifty-seventh street down to Forty-second street crying "Attention!"

When the head, the police, the Mayor, staffs, and aides had passed Fifty-seventh street down to Forty-second street crying "Attention!"

When the head, the police, the Mayor, staffs, and aides had passed Fifty-seventh street, and Cappa's band in full toot had swung into the avenue, the order was given for the first regiment of the public school boys, Grammar school;00, to move. That was a proud lot of lines that whoeled into the avenue at the head. They came around on a wheel that never deviated an inch from straight lines.

They showed their mental training in their erect heads, straight backs, and sturdy, black-stockinged legs.

The fourth line, from School No. 62, was officered by a colored boy, and there was one colored boy in the rear rank. They marched with the locked step that has made the Twenty-second Regiment famous,

The older boys told they ounger that when they passed the Madison square reviewing stand in the Centennial parade, three years ago, Gen. Sherman had stood uncovered, with tears in his eyes, as they marched by him. They were going to maintain the reputation that incident had given them or die in the attempt.

walking behind them, as a Sun reporter did.

They were going to maintain the reputation that incident had given them or die in the attempt.

Valking behind them, as a Sux reporter did, it was affecting to see the evidences of excitence and determination in the ranks of the boys as they began their march. Their hands were clenched until the blood was all driven from them, their steps locked like machinery, their shoulders touched, and their bright eyes looked straight ahead. An ambulance dashing past with clanging bells and shouting drivers distracted the attention of the spectators for a moment, but those youngsters looked reither to the right nor left, and apparently would not if the cathedral spires had topied over as they passed.

The first unusual crowd was met in the block with the Vanderbilt houses on one side and the Catholic Orphan Asylum on the other. All of the windows of the Vanderbilt houses were crowded with guests who applanded the little marchers, but not with the enthusiasm that was displayed on the opposite side of the avenue. A reviewing stand was built in front of the asylum, and it was crowded. Standing upon the last row in this stand were a score of priests who never tired applauding from the first to the last. The cathedral steps and the stand in front of the Datch Reformed Church were packed solidly with parishoners.

At Forty-seventh street there was a stand in front of Jay Gould's house, but Mr. Gould stood alone on the little stone balcony over the entrance. He did not applaud, but frequently turned to some one standing inside a window and directed attention to some soldlerly line of little chaps.

The steps of every residence on the avenue, except where stands had been built, were occupied as free stands by the first comers, and these, it was easy to see from the line of march, were the parents of those in the line. Sometimes a delighted mother would make wild efforts to attract the attention of her bey in the lines, but while he might see her out of the corner of his eye, he never broke the symmetry of his line by acknowledging

girls, who saing under the leadership of a lady on the opposite side of the street.

This, and a similar arrangement on Union square, afforded the boys in line the greatest delight. For the first time, at the reservoir, their stern little features relaxed, and while they did not so far forget themselves as to look at the pretty picture, they showed themselves still human by smiling approhation.

Another spectacular effect that was very attractive from the ranks was the flag drill of the girls on the reservoir stand. In their laps each had an American flag. At a signal from across the street these srilags were flashed up and waved rapidly in unison, and at another signal flashed out of sight.

There was a generous stand in front of the Union League Club, but it was a little chilly, perhaps for the members, for very few of them were out on the stand. Some of them were seen inside the windows, gravely smiling their approval.

The New York and Manhattan Clubs were

seen inside the windows, gravely smiling their approval.

The New York and Manhattan Clubs were beautifully decorated, and had stands built in front. There were a number of elderly gentlemen on both stands, and they worked themselves into quite a state of excitement, pounding on their seats with canes. They all looked like hea is of families. The younger members stood at the windows and applauded. It was so at the Knickerbocker Club too. The older members cheered the little New Yorkers marching in such splendid form and never left their posts until the last company had passed.

There was generous applause from the parishioners of the Erick Prestyterian Church, and the Collegiate Church, decorated by nature, in frost crimsoned by had a large delegation of its congregation on its stand.

When the heart of the Tenderloin district was appreached and the crowd became denser and noisier and the buildings loomed higher on all sides, the Indians from the Carlisle training school were plainly so annaved that the spectators easily naticed it and redoubled their cheers. The Indian boys marched past the Madison square stand with their hat off, at "salute," and seemed to wonder when if ever, that astonishing cafion of brick and stone, swarming with more people than they imagined the world peopled with, would come to an end.

stone, swarming with more people than they imagined the world peopled with, would come to an end.

The Indian women, in their nun-like gowns, were past all mental entactiy for wonder. Almost at the start, completely so when Madison scuarce was reached, the women were in a mental date. They mechanically of eyed the words of command, but seldom lifted their eyes to the walls of humanity which cheered them all the more because they were so helpless. Many of them went from the Indian agencies direct to the Carlisle school, and had hever in their lives seen anything which would give them a notion that such strangs, bewildering, fantastic sights were on earth.

The beautiful trellis arch at Twenty-second street marked the first slage of the march and the second slage was begun with no sights of latigue or discrganization. Just below that the last of the club, the Union and the lotes, were passed, and, though only a few of the club men were cut as spectators those who were encouraged the marchers with enthusiasm.

The wheel into Seventeenth street was made

club men were cut as specialors, those who were encouraged the marchers with enthusiasm.

The wheel into Seventeenth street was made in good form, and the sight of the broad plaza north of Union square cheered the paraders, for they had been crowded lately and wanted a chance to show off a little by evolutions. There was a great reception awaiting them.

The cottage stand was packed with thousands who had been accumulating enthusiasm for hours, and there was no limit to its display. The police had kept the entire broad space free from curb to carb, and nearly every commander took advantage of the space to show that his took could do sometiming more than straight marching. A marshal should on the music of the bands and se give the music of the chorus on the cart stand a chance.

They sam, "temrades" as the First regiment came along. The priests sam, too.

Then the turn was made west down Fourteenth street, back to the avenue again.

The First Presovterian Church had only part of its stand floished, but that part was crowded, and another crowd of church people were in front of the Church of the Ascension, under the slands of the biffing flat was first floated from the helfry in 18 st. in spite of a violent protest. Down to Washington square

Where to Get Trustworthy Furniture ! New York Central's Buffalo Special-best evening

the avenue was crowded every foot of the way, as it was further up, and to the very end, in fact, the boys were kept in spirit by an unbroken ovation. The stands on Washington square, both on the north and east, were crowded to their limits by friends of the youngsters who were making what the race men call a "strong finish" of their spiendid parade. They were cheered at the finish, too, and looked as if they were lit to do the whole parade over again.

and looked as if they were lit to do the whole parade over again.

At Fourth street the paraders were dismissed, and at liberty to return to their schools as they pleased. Most of them marched, Only those who came from the lurthest points returned by cars. The disbandment was not the least noticeable feature of the day as evidence of the remarkable organization which pregvailed.

the least noticeable feature of the day as evidence of the remarkable organization which prevailed.

More than 25,000 scholars, a majority of them, probably, under fifteen years of age, arrived at and were dismissed from the south side of Washington square within two hours' time, and with perfect order. This could only have been done by military factices, and that it was done so successfully is a striking evidence of the discipline which prevailed.

"All this is pretty as a show," said one of the grammar school teachers, "and the people approve of it as such; but it is more than that. It means an enormous improvement in the schools themselves. Not only that healthy boys make better scholars, but that boys who have been taught what discipline means, as they are faught in this training, are more easily drilled mentally."

WITH THE SPECTATORS.

Now, what went on at the free stands and

The Singing by the Tricolor Girls the Finest Thing on the Ronte.

at other points along the route while this line formed and passed was an interesting part of he interesting day. At early breakfast time hordes of people were thronging into the plaza at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, and contending for the best seats on the big grand stands. The front windows of the Plaza Hotel and Hotel Savoy, decked out in patriotic rivalry of flags and bunting, were filled with eager-ly expectant people. When the crowds heard the music of the bands further down Fifth avenue and saw no signs of the procession they began to get uneasy. Soon it was spread abroad that the procession was to start from Fifty-seventh street, and that no part of it would pass the the square where the people were massed. No sooner had this become known than the hitherto orderly and goodnatured crowd became a mob. Rushing. plunging, and falling down from the tiers of seats, men, women, and children pushed. fought, and struggled into the central space in front of the arch on Fifth avenue, which Capt. Reilly and his squad of twenty policemen had kept clear. They swept down on the police like a tidal wave, carrying everything before them. They had reached Fifty-eighth street before the rush could be checked at all.

Then the Captain ordered his men to run a short distance ahead of the oncoming mob and halt. A line like the rush line of a football eleven was formed, extending across the street, every man braced to resist the onslaught of the crowd.

By this time there were fully 1,200 people in the rush. They hesitated a moment, but the rear rank pushed those in front onward with irresistible force, until they were again upon

"Now, stand firm, men," shouted Capt. Reilly. "Keep them back; don't let a man through. And, remember, no unnecessary

Then came a splendid exhibition of discipline and self restraint on the part of the police. Again and again the mob surged up against the little police line only to fall back. Not a blow was struck by the policemen. stood in an unbroken line, except where here and there an officer was carried off his feet. only to jump up again and resume his part in the conflict. In the middle of the street where the pressure was greatest, Capt. Reilly and half a dozen of his heaviest men struggled shoulder to shoulder in an unbroken line against the sea of people. Every moment the pressure became greater. Women and children in the crowd began to shrick and cry. were being forced step by step and contesting every inch of ground, down the avenue.

Breathless, bruised, and ready to drop with fatigue, Capt. Reilly and his plucky men still struggled against the impossible odds, not a man of them using any violence or attempting to strike a blow. A less disciplined force would have fought their way through, striking right and left, and there would have been a fight, in which hundreds would have engaged. Fifty-seventh street was about reached, and

in a short time the mass of people would have broken into the lines of the forming procession when a number of Capt. Reilly's men who were stationed lower down along the line of march came up on the run to the aid of their fellow officers.

A double line, and finally, as more policemen came, a triple line was formed across the avenue just above Fifty-seventh street. The officers stood like a stone-wall against the repeated rushes, and as the crowd in their turn were flasily pressed back, step by step, and the street cleared, the spectators sitting in the windows and on the stand applauded enthusiastically the fine work of the police. One or two women, of whom there were many in the crowd fainted, and were taken care of by the members of the Seventh Regiment ambulance corps, who were here and there and everywhere among the people.

So jammed was the upper jart of Fifth avenue from Fifty-seventh street down that it was almost impossible to get through. Here also the work of the police was excellent. Firmly, but gently, they pushed the crowds back and held them within bounds, keeping the line of march perfectly free from outsiders.

From the upper bay window of his house at men came, a triple line was formed across the

Firmly, but gently, they pushed the crowds back and held them within bounds, keeping the line of march perfectly free from outsiders.

From the upper bay window of his house at Fifty-seventh street Secretary Whitney looked out at the parade, while across the street Col. Elliott F. Shepard looked with benign approval from a window of the Vanderbilt manston. The yard of St. Luke's Hospital was filled with seats, and the nurses, grouped together at one end in their attractive uniforms, received many saiutes from the marching companies, The Catholic Orphan Asylum grounds, too, were filled with seat which an enthusiastic crowd occupied, and a greet number of people were massed in front of the cathedral.

One of the most attractive features on the line of march was the delegation of 1,380 schoolgirls, ranging from 10 to 10 years of age, on the seats at the reservoir.

When the girls began to file on the stand, each taking her appointed sent, the stand assumed the appearance of a big flower teel, for some of the girls were in white bats and cloaks, others were blue, while a third party were dressed in red. As under the directions of the teachers order began to grow out of chance, what had been irregular groups of red chanced suddenly into long stripes, and white stripes soon appeared, one for each of the scarlet lines. Finally the little groups of blue resolved themselves into solid background, on which white stars appeared on the stand, each and white hats and scripes soon appeared, one for each of the scarlet lines. Finally the little groups of blue resolved themselves into solid background, on which white stars appeared on the stand, each one composed of 240 girls. Each girl was provided with a small edition of the Stars and Stripes, and the combined on the stand, each one composed of 240 girls. Each girl was provided with a small edition of the Stars and the crowds shouted in approval as seven huge living American flags appeared on the stand, each one composed of 240 girls. Each girl was provided with a small edit

music carried further than that of any band in the parade.

Their stand was on the east side of the square and faced the Union Square Hotel. The square hotel, the square and faced the Union Square Hotel. The size of the square and faced the Union Square Hotel, the girls, stood on the hotel baleony, and, with a cornet player to give the signals, led the singing. Each girl in the chorus carried an American flag and a programme of the songs. When Father Kean's assistant hung from the balcony a placard with Number Bon it, each girl opened her trogenance at the words of "Acute Laurie." Then the cornorist sounded a blast or two that meant attention. The second signal was the order to get ready, and then the

THE STANDARD

THE STANDARD

STANDARD

FOLDING BED

Completely furnishes a room. A comfortable, clean, well ventilated Red. Bressing Case Chiffonniere, Deak, and Washatand in one piece of furniture, occupying less than half the room of an old-fashiumed bediated; vermin proof; bandsome: durable; \$50 to \$100; 2,000 beforences. Write for cillustrated catalogue.

cornet sounded the signal to arise. Father Kean's cornetist played the introduction bars that and sung it in chorus. The took up a cornetist with each of the sections, and they took their time from Father Kean's baton.

Although the girls had not been rehearsed half a dozen times, their singing was like that of a trained chorus. Few of the diels were dependent of the trained chorus. Few of the diels were could be timed to the marching of the boys, and as the girls sang each one waved the time with her flag. Nearly every company of small boys from the public schools saluted this siand with the flags they carried, and Cathelic schools came along with a step that would have done credit to the Seventh Regiment they said along the line. It was a fresh, invisorating sight for a bright morning. When schools that were very popular marched by the girls sang "Comrades," and whole line within sound of their volces.

They same "Hall Columbia," and "Rillarney," and once they sang "Home, Sweet Home," The boys from a Cathelic school for Oribans were marching past. They were little the same and high buildings around the square the sold for the girls in their red, was not simply a coincidence. From the roofs of the hotels and high buildings around the square its effects of the girls in their red, with hotels and high buildings around the square its effects of the girls in their red, and sides of the square were filled long before 10 clock. Late comers, if they were fortunate, of gently waving flags.

It was estimated that more than 30,000 seconds saw the parade from Union square. The grand stands on the north estand. For the high buildings, and if they did the square were filled long before 10 clock. Late comers, if they were fortunate, or some sound to the high buildings, and if they did they sound the second of the square was in an average second to the high buildings, and if they did they sound the sound of the square of the square of the parade came along. Somebody had given out that these souts were free years, and they se

TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND PARADERS. An Accurate List of the Order of Parade as

It was Altered Yesterday. This is an accurate list of the schools and institutions which had a part in the parade, as made up by reporters of The Sun, and shows just where each appeared in the line of march. It differs materially from the order prepared on Sunday, for which changes as made just before the procession started are responsible. The figures of those in line were given to THE Sux reporters by the commanders of the differ ent organizations as the number that had actually turned out. On this basis the grand total of paraders, exclusive of marshals, their aides, and bands, other than school bands, is

Platoon of Mounted Police, Serge and Revele, commanding, Grand Marchai e Bainer, Grand Marchai, Cod Javid S. Brown; Adjutant ceneral and "bard or Staff, John Winfield Assistant Adjutant-General, Major George M. Barry;
Chief Anie, George Lawrence Myers,
Aldes-Capt. Chiefe Stiller, Capt. G. F. Pevrenond,
A. J. George Capt. Chiefe Stiller, Capt. G. F. Pevrenond,
A. J. George Chiefe Stiller, Capt. G. F. Pevrenond,
A. J. George Chiefe Stiller, Capt. G. F. Pevrenond,
A. J. George Stiller, Chiefe Stiller, C. G. Smith, Berry,
Glaus, Capt. C. N. Smith, the Hon A. W. Hachtburg,
Gange D. Byer, George Miller, C. F. Schaefter, William
Schneffner, D. S. Brown, Jr., Arthur C. Brown, and E. G.
Schermertiern,
Mayor Grant and School Commissioner Guggenheimer, Chairman of School and College Parade Committee. Pres dent John L. N. Hunt and members of the Board of Education.

Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band. DIVISION A-PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Division A-Public Schools.

Marshal-John D. Robinson, Pfincipal of Grammar School 14, accompanied by Aides and Guard of Honor and twenty-four boys.

Aldes-Dr. Paul Hodman, Assistant Superintendent; James Goodwin, Assistant Superintendent. City Superintendent of Pull its relieved John Jasper.

Commander, Evander Childs, Principal of Grammar School 10, Fen companies of fity, from Grammar School 10, 10, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 64, and 52. Tota, 500.

STOOD BEGINNEY

Commander, Elijah D. Clark, Principal of Grammar
School 10. Eleven companies of fortweight, from
Brammar Schools 00, So. 40, and 40. Total, 528.

Conterno's Band.

THISD REGISERY,
Commander, Hugh P. (Coel, Principal of Grammar School 23. Eleven companies of fifty, from Grammar School 23. 1, 20, 44 8, 10, and 21. Total, 538.

POLICE DECIMENT. Commander, Francis Hauverty, Principal of Gram-mar school 2. Tell companies of fifty, from Grammar Schools 2, 12, and 34. Tokat, 500. Sharp's Band.

Commander, Elijah A Howland, principal of Gram-mar School St. Eleven companies of fifty, from Gram-mar School St. Total, 540. New York German Fife Corps. Commander, Charles C. Holden of Grammar School Rt. Ten companies of tity from Grammar School St. Total, 500,

Rawl's Bond. SPYENTH BEGINENT. Commander, Joseph J. Caser, first assistant of Gram-mar School St. Eleven companies of fifty-five from Gramm reschool St. total 3.5.5

Grammar School 54 Fife and Drom Corps. Commander, D. E. claddis, principal of Grammar school 54. Ten compounts of fifty from Grandian schools 54 and 50. Total, 548.

Commander, S. P. Beers, principal of Grammar 115. Ten companies of lifty from Grammar 122, and 3d. Total, 485. TESTE DEGISERY. Commender J. Frank Wright, principal of tirem. School 7. Ten companies of forty eight from trans-Schools 7, 4, 75, and 20. Total, 480.

Tweifth Regiment Band. RUSSENTH REGISENT. Commander, John T. Maguire, principal of Grammas School St. Ten companies of lifty, from Grammas schools 35, 3, and 16. Total 500.

TORREST REGISENT.

Commander, Col. R. H. Pettigrew, principal of stammar School 25. Fleven companies of fifty, from a amount behavior 25, 11, and 75. Knights of Pythias Fand. Commander, Willour F. Budeen, 10-20-1pal of comman rection 18. Ten companies of the Property of Sciences 10, 49, 27, 2017 40. Tena, 1997

Commander, Latary te times in polos comman Felicina de Eleven company con 1 s. from comman transisti, L. Manni et al. n. a record to be by the complete, Total Soc. Conner's Rand. Commander, William A. Owen, principal of stammar School 86. Ten companies of the from stammar School 81. Total 191

Bhen's Seventy-first Regiment Band JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, Specialist on Skin Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, also all Facial Disfigurements. Inven-tor of Woodbury's Facial soap for the Skin Kealp and Complexion, the Facial soap for the Skin Kealp and Complexion, the Facial so twenty years's experience. A sample cake and 140 page book sont scaled for 10a, 126 West 42d at, New York City, Consultation free.

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Commander, Edward A. Fage, principal of Grammas chool 77. Ten companies of fifty, from Grammas chools 77 and 82. Total, 500. Conterno's Band BETENTEENTO BEGINEST

Commander, Edwart H. Boyer, principal of Grammas School 87. Ten companies of lifty, from Grammas Schools 87 and 144. Total, 486. PIGHTHENTH REGIMENT.

Commander, John Walsh, principal of Gramman School 74. Ten companies of focty eight, from Gram-mar schools 74 and 70. Total 480. NINETERNTO REGISENT. Commander, Natthew J. Eigos, principal of Grammer School 69. Ten companies of fifty, from Grammer Schools 69, 32, and 67. Total, 500.

TWENTIETH BEGINENY. Commander, Frederick W. James, principal of Gram-mar School 58. Ten companies of forty-eight, from Grammar Schools 58, 51, and 32.

Regiments Scapanies Supils in line LONG ISLAND CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS Mayor Grasson of Long Island City.

Members of Il art of Education of Long Island City.

A Laris, James Monagian, James E Mewilliama
Andrew Scientzer, Henry Missenger, SuperIntendent S. J. Partice.

Ex-Senator E J. Partic.

The Old Guard Baild.

The Old Guard Baild.

Total Goral Baild.

total, 2004. Second Ward Grammar School, two companies of 44; total, 84. Third Ward Grammar Echool, four companies of 50; Voorth Ward Grammar School, four companies of 50; h Ward Grammar School, four companies of 50;

GRAND TOTAL LONG ISLAND CITY SCHOOLS. Companies Popus in line Fourth Regiment J. C. Rand,
Jersey City High School Communicate Aivin Graf,
occupantly to byte Communication Commu

New York public schools
Long Island city public schools
Jersey City schools DIVISION B-CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Marshal-Gen James R. O Erros and 40 aides.

Bayne's riving mix Erros and the learner strain and the Prophen Hand.

Fordham college Calif. C. R. California.

Edwards total 300 St. John et a froit Culture, total 45.

St. John et a froit Culture, total 45.

De Lasaie instruct, total 150.

Ed Garde in the Commander Major James Mulligan, total in line 600

Manhatian College, Commander Major James Mulligan, total in line 600

Manhatian College, total 1300.

La Salle Academy, total 148.

St. Benedicts House (colored cadets), 25.

Conterno a Fouriesnih Regiment band.

St. Fania Cadets, total 120.

Cathedral Schools, Commander Brother Austin, total

All Saints' Sch ool, total, 60.

All Saints' School, total, 50.

St. Patrick's School, total, 100.
St. Jannes's School, total, 100.
St. Jannes's School, total, 400.
Twenty-third Regiment Band.
St. Thomas's Temperance Cadels from St. Vincel School, total, 200.
Detachment of Eben's Rand.
Immaculate Conception School, total, 245.
St. Gabriel's School, total, 300.
St. Mary's School, total, 100.
St. Mary's School, total, 175.
St. Montea's Cadels, total, 175.
St. Montea's Cadels, total, 120.
Sacred Heart Academy, 10tal, 120.
Sacred Heart Academy, 10tal, 120.
St. Peter's School, total, 250.
St. Hensen's School, total, 260.
St. Marbony's School, total 170.
St. Alphony's School, total 170.
St. Alphony's School, total 100.
St. Joseph's School, total 100.
St. Joseph's School, total 100.
St. Paul's School, total 100.
St. Mars School, total 100.
St. Mars School, total 100.
St. Mars School, total 100.
St. Joseph's School, total 100.
St. Joseph's School, total 100.
St. Mars School, total 100.
St. Mars School, total 100.
St. Joseph's School, total 100.

DIVISION C .- UNIFOMED SCHOOLS AND INSTITU-

DIVISION C.—UNIFOMED SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Marshal, Major Max Recce, Twenty-five sides, iscluding the Hon. A. W. Lighthurn, H. M. Forbes, Arthur
U. Brown, Major John D. Treadwell, H. M. Forbes, Jr.
Lieut, Alfred Matchell, John S. Nutphen, Jr.
Lieut, Alfred Matchell, John S. High Picces, Cadete
214. Total, 264.
West kind School, Total, 48,
Vosburgh New York Five and Drum Corps; Bernard
School Milliary Corps, Iolal, 180.
Berkeley School cadets. Total, 180.
And Holdynphis 1648, 288

Brike Algeber if datan School, Astoria. Total, 50.
Childs Scates Indian School, Carlisie, Fa. commander, appl. 81, Prast, U. S. A.; Indian band of 80
picces and Rev in liam beys. Total, 330,
Instance of Major in Hainan girls from Carlisie School, 1ed
by Miss Stallar, Total, 50.
Bords and Major in Hainan girls from Carlisie School, 1ed
by Miss Stallar, Total, 50.
Bords and Major in Hain girls from Carlisie School, 1ed
by Miss Stallar, Total, 50.
Detachment of Indian School, Total, 50.
Exercise Schools of Machanics' and Tradesmen's Secists' schools of Machanics' and Tradesmen

SEMMATE OF DIVISION C. Dembers in line

Members in line

Marshal-Major Frank's Blattlett, and aldes sixty much Regiment Band.

Folier of the trip of New York-Twenty-five ballshous mirheing a salemic Medica, Law, we seem the Departments Total SUA.

American Band of Bridgeport.

Inversity of the trip of New York-Academic, Medical, and law repartments. Total SUA.

Columbia object-immender Francis J. Oake, Jr., and five mounted aldes.

Delachment of Twelly-second Regiment Base.

Columbia to legge-Academic Bepartment, School of Memory of Physicians and Surgeon.

Detachment of I well, second Regiment Base.
Countrie tologe Academic Bepartment, School of
Mines, to lege of Physicians and Surgeons,
and Law School. Total, 1,000.
Cosmopolitan Brain and Fite Corps.
Mills Training School for Male Nurses. Total, 20.
New York Homospathic Modical College and Flower
Ho-pria., Total, 125.
New York College of Dentiatry. Total, 150.
Loulege of Pharmacy of the City of New York. Total,
150.

Scanion's firm and Fife Corns.
Scanion's firm and Fife Corns.
Entered Medical Solites. Total, 150.
Nations: Baid, Sewark.
St. John et Siege, Brooklyn. Total, 52.
Equad of points. AUMMARY OF PURION D. 

not including officials and bands. 25.577 Total ....

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